

In the Eye of the World

ERIN AGAIN A HOUSE DIVIDED AGAINST ITSELF



Photos by American Press Association.

1—Premier Asquith. 2—College Green, Dublin. 3—Sir Edward Carson, flanked by prominent Ulsterites, signing "covenant" against home rule. 4—T. P. O'Connor. 5—John E. Redmond. 6—Augustine Birrell, secretary for Ireland in Asquith cabinet. 7—Lord Charles Beresford, prominent Ulsterite. 8—Carson speaking against home rule. 9—Anti-home rule demonstration in Belfast. 10—Winston Churchill speaking for home rule bill.

By CHARLES N. LURIE.

AGAIN Irishmen are "fighting each other for conciliation and hating each other for the love of God." It was an Irishman who wrote that, with his tongue in his cheek and his blue eyes twinkling. But the present situation is not one that calls for the semi-humorous, semi-sympathetic view with which some Irishmen have considered in the past the situation of the "unhappy island." Rather is it one that evokes the spirit of Clontarf and Drogheda and the Boyne and Fontenoy. From Cork to Antrim the man of Ireland is clenching his fist and ruffling up his red hair as he thinks over the home rule question. There are lovers of Ireland a-plenty, at home and abroad, who would like to have this question settled peacefully

and quietly without fighting. Their hearts ache when they think of Erin, entering at last on a period of material prosperity, with the population increasing for the first time in many decades, divided over the matter.

The Irish Nationalists, voicing the aspirations of centuries, ask, "Why must Ulster, only one of the four great provinces of the island, and divided on the question, object to home rule?" And the Ulstermen, strong in economic position, if not in comparative numbers, say, "Why not let Ireland, both north and south, continue on the paths of quietness that have held its feet in recent years? Granting, as you do, that Ireland is now headed toward prosperity, why upset things by severing the bonds with Great Britain? Ulster, in the north, differing in race and re-

ligion and aspirations from the south of Ireland, cannot and will not submit to domination by Dublin." Persons, Irish and other, who sympathize with Ulster's views against home rule, are fond of quoting Lord Randolph Churchill's assertion, made in the days of the fight for and against the Gladstone brand of home rule, that "Ulster will fight, and Ulster will be right."

That is just exactly how Protestant, anti-home rule Ulster has been talking and acting. No fate that could overtake Ulster as a result of armed resistance to parliament (granting the final passage of the home rule bill) could be worse, say the Ulster Protestants against the measure, than rule by an Irish parliament sitting in Dublin.

Two sections of Ireland are opposed diametrically. On the one hand we have Roman Catholic Nationalist Ireland, Connaught, Leinster and Munster, now divided into counties, hoping, praying and working for home rule for almost a century. There is a long line of brilliant and able leaders of this side, from O'Connell to Redmond, O'Connor, Devlin, etc., arrayed in support of Irish home rule in local mat-

ters. They wish to retain toward the empire and the British parliament much the same relationship that Canada and Australia have. Such relationship the new bill requires. On the other hand, we have Protestant, economic, industrial Ulster, centered in Belfast, ever working against the administrative separation of Ireland and Great Britain. They point with truth at the long history of

Ireland, disfigured on almost every page by the stains of internecine war. Home rule has been sought by peaceable means, as in the days of Isaac Butt, in the seventies, and by dynamite, as by the Fenians. Always, of course, the Nationalists have had to fight the opposition of Ulster as well as the determination of the great landholders and many Englishmen to retain the act of union. The political questions have been complicated by economic considerations. Hard times and famine, with the emigration of millions, only intensified the determination of the remaining millions to "make Ireland free."

Until last year there was an insurmountable obstacle in the road of home rule. That was the uncompromising, unbeatable determination of the house of lords not to grant self government to Erin. The lords have been moved in this matter by class interest. Many of their number have large holdings of land in Ireland, whence they derive income.

The recent land laws are alleviating the lot of the Irish peasant. They were opposed bitterly by the lords. The face of Erin is beginning to lose its pinched expression. The final coup de grace to the lords' opposition to home rule was given last year by the passage of the parliament act. This provided for the enactment of a law by the house of commons alone and sheared the lords of their power to defeat legislation. They may hinder it, but they cannot kill it.

ON HALLOWEEN

GLAD youthful voices fill the house,
And peals of joyful laughter
Ring through the halls and float aloft
To stir each grim old rafter;
The chestnuts pop across the hearth;
The apples bob serenely
And swing on slender threads above
The white teeth flashing keenly,
While many tricky sprites unseen
Their revels hold on Halloween.



THE game of blind man's bluff is done,
The dance and reel are over,
And round about the blazing logs
Blithe groups of jesters hover.
They tell of elves and goblins dread,
Of ghosts and phantoms horrid,
And breathless seek their fortunes in
The flickering embers torrid,
While many tricky sprites unseen
Their revels hold on Halloween.

—Caroline Ticknor in Boston Transcript.

Odd Items From Everywhere

The Burmese have a superstition that people born on the same day of the week may not marry. Every one's name contains a letter by which the birthday may be told.

R. T. Lane of Muskegon, Mich., has the prize hard luck story. After being chased by a bull into a tree the tree caught fire. He escaped with slight burns.

The world's tallest man died recently in Calumet, Mich. He was seven feet eight inches tall and traveled for many years with a circus.

While excavating for the foundations for a new building Howard Crosby of Aurora, Me., found at a depth of five feet a doughnut in a perfect state of preservation.

Patrick Larkin, a civil service employee of Chicago, recently said he feared being tried for incompetency on the ground that he is too fat. He is a boiler washer and is gradually getting so large that he cannot get inside to do his work.

The only known inland lighthouse is in Arizona. It is in the desert and marks the only spring of water in a thirty-five mile radius.

By the use of transfers a passenger may ride in the New York subway a distance of forty-six miles for one nickel.

Because a page in a hotel brought him a telegram which did not belong to him F. C. Waldman of Sydney, Australia, looked up the man whose name resembled his. He found that it belonged to his brother, who had been given up as dead many years before.

W. M. Crawford, a railway conductor of Jackson, Ga., has a curiosity in a thirty dollar bill, which was offered him for fare. The bill was issued Nov. 2, 1776.

Hereafter Robert H. Court of Chicago cannot go on State street, the city's main thoroughfare and busiest street, on pain of breaking a lifelong oath which he took in Municipal Judge Sabath's court.

More than 15,000 butterflies, all carefully set, arranged and labeled, the collection of her late husband, have been presented to Leeds university by Mrs. A. H. Clarke.

Near the summit of one of the highest ridges in Pike county, Penn., there is a growth of white huckleberries covering about an acre. The only other known place where these grow is in Sussex county, N. J.

Forecast For New Weather Bureau Chief, Fair and Steady

METEOROLOGICALLY speaking, Charles Frederick Marvin, the new head of the United States weather bureau, may best be likened to the trade winds, which blow steadily all the year round in one direction. He is just about as steady—in fact, he never changes in his devotion to the scientific study of the weather. For him the wind has been blowing steadily in one direction for twenty-nine years, and

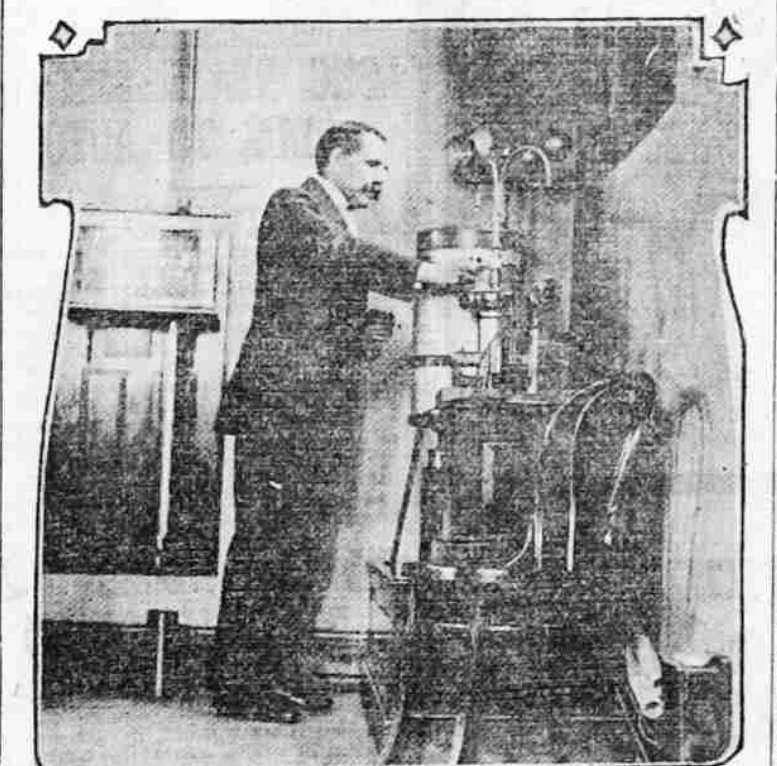


Photo by American Press Association.

PROFESSOR MARVIN, NEW WEATHER CHIEF, TESTING APPARATUS.

ing and automatically recording rainfall, snowfall, sunshine, atmospheric pressure, evaporation, etc.; has made extensive studies and written on the use of kites for ascertaining meteorological conditions in the free air, the registration of earthquakes, the measurement of evaporation, solar radiation, temperature with electrical resistance thermometers, etc.

European and other foreign weatherers, taken in bulk, being essentially the same as American weatherers, the scientists of the rest of the world have recognized Professor Marvin's ability in this line by adopting and using instru-

ments invented or perfected by him. Professor Marvin made his first weather observations in Putnam, O., where he was born Oct. 7, 1858. It was while he was an instructor in mechanical drawing and mechanical and physical laboratory practice in the Ohio State university that he was attracted by a newspaper notice to the effect that the old signal corps, the predecessor of the present weather bureau, needed young men. He has been connected with the service ever since and has represented it officially at scientific congresses at home and abroad.

Personally the weather chief resembles the gentle western zephyr rather than the rude north wind, for there is nothing self assertive about him. When the interviewer gets at him and asks personal questions he steers the man with the pencil off into interesting explanations of the latest piece of apparatus or the newest methods of observing weather in various parts of the United States.

Professor Marvin is married and has three children of whom he is very fond and proud. He is athletic in appearance, but confesses that he does not play golf and finds his greatest recreation in long walks along country roads. But there, he says, he looks at the trees and flowers and grass instead of the clouds, for he believes that even the man most devoted to his work should get away from it once in awhile.

The long delay in appointing Professor Marvin to succeed Professor Moore was due, it is said, to President Wilson's desire to appoint the scientific expert best fitted for the place at the head of the bureau. Professor Marvin's name was presented to the president by a committee appointed by the National Academy of Sciences. Twenty-six names were considered, and by a process of elimination Professor Marvin's name came out on top—which speaks highly for his standing among men of scientific attainments.

WALTON WILLIAMS.

GOOD YEAR FOR FOREIGN TRADE.

For twelve months ending August the United States total of foreign trade was \$4,285,000,000, having nearly doubled in eleven years.

The excess of exports was \$711,323,846. This excess surpasses those of 1898 and 1901, which alarmed Europe with the portent of an "American invasion," by nearly \$100,000,000 and \$50,000,000 respectively. It is \$44,000,000 greater than the trade excess of 1905, the year after the 1907 panic. If excess exports of gold and silver be added the total is \$761,000,000.

This has been one year when America did not run further into debt to Europe.—New York World.